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THE
MANIFESTO
OF THE
Electoꝛ of Bavaria,

Giving an Account of his

REASONS

For Engaging in the Present

WAR,

And Entering into an

Alliance with FRANCE.

Translated from the French.

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MANHATTAN

REASONS



A
MANIFESTO
 BY THE
 Elector of BAVARIA.

THE War which has been kindled in the Empire within these two Years, may prove so fatal to *Germany*, that a Prince, who is one of its principal Members, cannot be too careful to justify himself from all suspicion of being the Author of it. 'Tis those Princes who are the cause of it, who ought to be the Objects of publick hatred; but those who were forc'd to make War in their own defence, must always be exempted from blame, whatever cause there may seem to be for it.

I cannot then longer forbear to answer the multitude of Writings, which my Enemies have industriously publish'd to render me odious, and make me pass for the Disturber of the Repose of my Country: To keep silence longer, would contribute to tarnish my Fame.

Tho' I have delay'd to answer the Writings of my Enemies, it was not that I had nothing to say to their groundless Reproach, or that I could not accuse them upon a better Foundation, but I flatter'd my self that they would not continue to make an Unjust War upon me, when they had lost all hopes of making themselves Masters of my Destiny, the only Motives which induc'd them to take Arms against me.

I kept my self silent upon this Consideration, because I would not irritate those who were already too much incens'd, nor lay any new Obstacles in the way of restoring Peace to the Empire.

Besides, so much the stronger as the Reasons were which I could have alledg'd in my own Defence, so much the more must they have provok'd the first Authors of those Writings; and I was not ignorant, that it would have heightned their Resentments more against me, to have discovered their Weakness and Breach of Faith, then to have taken their Towns, or defeated their Armies.

The hopes of a speedy Accommodation are vanish'd, and I am not to save the Reputation of my Enemies at the expence of my own.

The Emperor did not content himself, in the several Writings that he has publish'd against me, to paint me out as an ambitious Prince, who contemning my Oaths, and the Laws of the Empire, of which I have the Honour to be the first Secular Elector, had entred into Criminal Alliances with Foreigners, against the Interests of my Country, but did also upbraid me with Ingratitude, and want of Acknowledgment, for the Kindnesses which my Family had receiv'd from his. Those two Reproaches are equally injurious to me; but it's my Happiness, that I can very well justify my self against both of them. I have done nothing contrary to the Laws of the Empire; and if I have fail'd in not being so much devoted to the Emperor, as he pretends an Elector of *Bavaria* ought to be to the Head of the Family of *Austria*, it is because he requir'd of me things which in Honour I could not perform, and that he was wanting first in the Acknowledgment which he ow'd to my Family, considering the Services done to himself and his Ancestors, by me and mine.

The bare Recital of what has pass'd since the Treaty of *Reswick*, to the Battle of *Scharding*, which I fought a Year ago against the Emperor's Troops that had entred my Country, is sufficient to justify what I advance, and to shew that that Prince is not only the Author of the War, but of a War that is very unjust. It will be seen that his Imperial Majesty declar'd War against me, only because I refus'd to make War to assist him to Dethrone the King of *Spain* my Nephew; and because I would not take Arms against *France*, and without cause break the Solemn Treaty that I Sign'd at *Reswick* with the most Christian King.

When that Peace was concluded, I was Governour for the King of *Spain* of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which, since *Charles* the

the Fifth's time, are a Circle of the Empire. The Potentates engaged in that War, believed that by bringing it to a conclusion they might prevent the Occasions of its being renewed. The Succession of the late King of Spain, *Charles II.* who had no Children, and whose ill state of health, made every one look upon his Death as near at hand, threatened to rekindle the Fire of War immediately, which was then but just extinguished. The Emperor did not dissemble his pretensions to that Succession, and the *Dauphin* my Brother-in-Law, did not conceal his Resolution to make good his.

Every one had in their Eye the only Son that I had by my first Marriage with the Arch Dutches *Mary Antoinette* Daughter to the Emperor, and of the Infanta *Margaret*, Sister to the King of Spain, *Charles II.* As a Prince who had pretensions to the Crown of Spain, and whom it was the Interest of the People to place on the Throne of that Monarchy.

The Peace of *Europe* seemed to be confirmed, had that young Prince been destin'd to succeed *Charles II.* This Elevation would have put off the War, since neither the House of *France*, nor that of *Austria*, could have look'd upon him as a Prince of a Rival Family. *France* embrac'd with Joy an Expedient which sav'd them from a long War, the Issue of which was uncertain. All disinterested Potentates applauded it, and the Emperor who alone would have opposed it, must have done so in vain.

We are to believe that the Measures then entred into, would have made the Peace of *Reswick* long and durable, had not the Prince my Son died within 16 Months after it was sign'd. The Star fatal to all those who oppose the Grandeur of the House of *Austria*, the Star which has been so serviceable to them in *Hungary* and *Spain*, carried off that Young Prince. He died of a very flight Indisposition, which had formerly attack'd him several times, but without danger, before he was design'd to succeed to the Crown of *Spain*.

After the Death of my Son, I kept to my Function as Governor of the *Netherlands*, and fell in with the Measures afterwards taken, to prevent the renewing of the War in *Europe*, by the pretensions of the Houses of *France* and *Austria*. As an Elector I staid to see what part the Empire would take, that I might act accordingly, and as Governor of the *Netherlands*, my Duty obliged me after the King of *Spain's* Death to execute such Orders as were sent me from the Court of *Madrid*. The Orders I

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then received, were to own the Duke of *Anjou* under the Name of *Philip V.* as Sovereign of the Provinces where I commanded. I obey'd those Orders, as I was obliged to do, and I make no scruple to say that I did it with Joy. The Accession of the Duke of *Anjou* to the Crown of *Spain*, deliver'd the Empire from those dangers she had reason to apprehend if any other Prince had mounted the Throne of that Monarchy, and I beheld with pleasure the advancement of one of my Nephews, the Son of a Sister for whom I had always the most tender affection.

I had the satisfaction to see that all those to whom the late King of *Spain* had entrusted the Government of his vast Dominions, were as faithful as I to the *Spanish* Monarchy, they obeyed without Hesitation, and the Will of the deceased King, was follow'd with as much Exactness and Zeal, as if he had still been alive.

I did flatter my self then, that Providence designed to continue the Peace, it was hard to be of another Mind, when I considered with what facility a Prince of the Family of *France* had ascended the Throne of *Spain*, notwithstanding all the Measures which the Councils of *Vienna* had taken to hinder it. It's well enough known in *Europe*, that during most part of the preceding Reign, that was the chief business under deliberation at the Court of *Madrid*.

Strangers followed the Example of the *Spaniards*, almost all of them acknowledged *Philip V.* to be King of *Spain*; both *England* and *Holland*, after they had considered it some time, did at last resolve to do in this Matter as other Potentates had done. The Emperor can't treat me as an Enemy for owning this new King, without discovering his Resentments against those who are now his most faithful Allies.

'Twere to no purpose to enter into the detail of what pass'd in the *Netherlands*, from the Death of the King of *Spain*, till my return to my own Country. When I made the Troops of *France* enter the Places of my Government, where the *Dutch* had Garisons, I only obey'd the Orders of the Court of *Madrid*, to whom the Proceedings of the States-General, who still delay'd to own *Philip V.* gave just ground to distrust their Intentions.

The hopes of seeing the Peace of *Reswick* continue did soon vanish. The Emperor who accounted it his Glory, when the *Turks* besieged his Capital, to abandon himself to Providence,
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did not on this occasion esteem it a Vertue to submit to the order of Providence. It could not however be unknown to him that the Will of the late King was (if I may say so) the Work of Heaven. That King was determined with himself to do it, a long time before 'twas done, notwithstanding, that Passion so Natural to the Princes of the House of *Austria* for the Grandeur of their Name. He was confirmed in this Resolution by Pope *Innocent XII.* whom he had consulted several Months before his Death, upon the Disposition he intended to make of his Dominions. But the Emperor's Piety did not hinder him to oppose such a remarkable order of Providence. He was not afraid of the Consequences of the Alliances that he must enter into, nor of the Christian Blood that must be shed in his quarrel. Being resolv'd on a War, he refus'd to own *Philip V.* to be King of *Spain.* He took no notice of the Unanimous Consent of the *Spaniards* to submit themselves to this Prince, without remembering that 12 Years before, he made so great account of the Consent of the *English*, to raise to their Throne *William III.* whom for that reason he own'd to be King of *England* without hesitation.

That same King, who for thirteen Years, had so great a share in the Affairs of *Europe*, was grieved at the Elevation of *Philip V.* The Emperor thought he could not address himself to a Genius more capable of concerting Projects, and of forming a League powerful enough to dethrone the King my Nephew. The Credit the King of *England* had in his own Dominions and in *Holland*, made him confident that he could determine those two Powers to join the Emperor, and the strict Union he had always kept with the Protestant Princes of *Germany*, left him no room to doubt but he could make a great number of them take part with him. We may truly say, that the League which was signed by those Potentates about the end of 1701, was concluded a long time before, that is to say in the beginning of the same Year.

It was not to be doubted but the Princes in League would use all their Endeavours to oblige *Germany* to join them in the War, for which they were preparing. This War however was unjust, and contrary to the true Interests of *Germany.* It was enough for the Empire that the new King of *Spain* was willing to acknowledge her Rights over the Dominions of the *Spanish* Monarchy that depend upon her. *Philip V.* performed his Duty in
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this Matter. Before he arrived at *Madrid*, he sent to *Vienna* to demand the Investiture of the Dutchy of *Milan*. The Deputy of the late King *Charles II.* at the Diet of *Ratisbon* had received the necessary powers to act there, in the same quality for *Philip V.*

It was indifferent to the Empire whether the Crown of *Spain*, fell to a Prince of the House of *France*, or of the House of *Austria*. Nay had it been at their Wish, whether it should be the Duke of *Anjou*, or the Archduke, it would seem that their desires should have centred on the former. The Grandeur and Power to which the House of *Austria* is arrived, does already threaten too much the Liberty of *Germany*, without such an Augmentation of Credit, as to have a King of *Spain* Brother to the Emperor. The Empire cannot have forgot its danger of being changed into a Monarchy in the Reigns of *Charles V.* and his Brother *Ferdinand*. Then could not she with prudence engage in the Emperor's quarrel, or make an Infraction upon the Treaty of *Reswick*, unless, fears grounded upon uncertain Events which are at a great distance, be accounted Causes of a Lawful War.

Besides the Empires form of Government stands in need of Peace to maintain it. That alone assures the Liberty of the publick, and the Rights of particular Persons. War puts the Weak in the Mercy of the Strong, whose Usurpations are pass'd over, because their assistance is necessary, and then both one and t'other are exposed to the Capricio's and Views of an Emperor, armed at the Expence of the Empire. For he has the sole Right during the War to put in Execution the Resolves of the Empire, with an Absolute power which exempts him from taking the advice of the Diet, as to his Conduct, or to account to them for it. He has an opportunity to enlarge his Authority, to mortifie those who dare quote Laws contrary to his Will, to Levy the *Roman* Months as he pleases, to make himself Master of Elections, and to put Garison where he thinks fit, under the Specious pretext of curbing those who are disaffected.

An Emperor has 1000 other occasions, in War, to enrich by Arbitrary Winter quarters, the Princes and Generals of the Circles that devote themselves to his Interests; and in short every day to commit new Violences, under the specious pretext of the necessity of the Times and the publick Good, which will not allow him to act conformable to the Rules prescribed by the Constitutions of the Empire.

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The War against *France* and *Spain*, wherein he was willing to engage the Empire, was so much the more dangerous to *Germany*, that the Design of it was to aggrandize the House of *Austria*. Whatever the Success might be, it could not but be fatal to the Country. If the Event were happy, it must increase the Emperor's Strength, who is too powerful already to be at the Head of a Republick, since *Bohemia*, *Transylvania* and all *Hungary* are become Hereditary to his Family. If it were unsuccessful, it might overthrow the form of Government in the Empire, sap the Foundations that support it, throw it into Confusion, put some of the Protestant Princes in a Condition to seize the Ecclesiastical Benefices that lie convenient for them, and have been a long while the Object of their Desires, and the Motive of their Conduct. In short, the bad State Affairs in the Empire, could not but give the strongest a Desire and Opportunity to seize the Patrimony of the Weaker, a Disorder that has occasioned the Destruction of all Republican Governments.

The Love that I have for my Country, would not suffer me to foresee the Misfortunes that threaten it, without doing my utmost to prevent it; and since I know *Germany*, I had reason to apprehend the bad Consequences of the turbulent Humour of some, and of the Weakness of others. Persons that possess the chief Dignities in the Empire, solicited me daily to return to my Dominions. They look'd upon me as a Prince capable to put my self at the head of those that would oppose the violent Methods, which the Court of *Vienna* is accustomed to, to force the Members of the Empire to join in their particular Quarrels; therefore I went to *Bavaria* in the beginning of the Year 1701. The Circles of *Franconia* and *Swabia* immediately invited me to enter into a Treaty of Association that they had sign'd to defend themselves from being oblig'd to take part in any Foreign War. They press'd me at the same time to arm in conjunction with themselves, that we might be in a Condition to resist those Potentates who were resolved to treat as Enemies all that refused to enter into their Confederacy. Our Troops were also to protect such well-affected Persons as were willing to enter into an Alliance for maintaining Peace in the Empire. I received daily Assurances from the particular States of those Circles, that they would be faithful to the Alliance that they had desir'd me to sign. The Elector of *Mentz*, Director of the Circle of the *Lower-Rhine*, and Director of the Clergy of *Franconia*, as Bishop

of *Bamberg*, sign'd that Treaty with me at *Hailbron* in *August* 1701.

In the mean time I spar'd neither Cost or Pains, to cover *Bavaria* from the Danger of an Invasion, and to have a Body of Troops in readiness, to help such of my Allies as should be attack'd. The Example of the Elector *Ferdinand Mary*, my Father, taught me that an Elector of *Bavaria* who would not be oblig'd to take part in the Quarrels of the House of *Austria*, ought to be arm'd. It was only by means of his Troops that he maintain'd himself in a happy Neutrality during the War that preceded the Treaty of *Nimwegen*.

While those Negotiations were on foot, the Emperor's Army was got into *Italy*, and the secret Intelligence, by which they were assisted there, made them meet with unexpected Successes. They prevail'd with *England* and *Holland* to begin the War, and put the Court of *Vienna* in hopes to force *Germany* at last to declare in their favour.

We could no longer doubt that the Emperor was resolv'd to use Violence against those who should oppose the Success of his Intentions. His new Allies, the *English* and *Dutch*, had by his Orders made themselves Masters of many Places belonging to my Brother the Elector of *Cologn*. The Dukes of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle* had their Country invaded, tho' neither of them had done any thing against the Emperor, but had only taken necessary Measures to preserve their Neutrality. Other Princes suffer'd themselves to be seduc'd by less violent Methods. The Bishop of *Wirtzburg*, and the Margraves of *Anspach* and *Baireith*, were prevail'd with to sell their Troops to the Emperor and the *Dutch*.

I might easily guess at my Fate, since I was resolv'd to take no part in the War. I was surrounded with potent Enemies, and my Friends being frighten'd, or seduc'd, abandon'd me daily. This made me resolve to seize *Ulm*. I could not without being Master of that Place, hinder the Invasion of my Dominions, and the Procedure of the Circle of *Suabia*, which refus'd to perform their so often repeated Promises, on the Faith of which I had been at great Charges to be speedily arm'd, dispens'd with my being too scrupulous out of respect to them, at the hazard of my own Security. I had a right to demand Damages from that Circle, and my seizing one of their Cities has many Examples in *Germany*.

The Court of *Vienna*, who earnestly desir'd the Declaration of the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, to make them serve for the Subsistence of her Troops, had spar'd nothing to obtain it. Its well enough known how much it cost the Emperor to gain those particular Persons, who delivered them up to the Winter-quarters of Soldiers, and the exactions of his Officers.

Sept. 28. 1702. The Diet of *Ratisbon* declared it self. The resolve of the three Colleges was to declare War against *France*, to Dethrone the King of *Spain* my Nephew. It were to be wish'd for the Honour of the *German* Nation, which has so long pass'd for one of the most Faithful, as well as most Valiant, that this Resolve of the three Colleges were annull'd, and the Memory of it conceal'd from Posterity. They will see by this Resolve, that the Empire which was always so scrupulous in declaring War against Christian Potentates, has declared War against a King, who, because he would not break the Peace, did not oppose the Lines of *Gemerheim*, and had obtained from taking such Measures as were most convenient for his Interests, because he would not give the least umbrage to *Germany*. Posterity, I say, will see, that the Empire has declared War against him for such slight Causes, as we never thought it worth while to demand Satisfaction for, or for things that no ways concerned *Germany*, and could not furnish them with a Lawful ground to declare War.

The Empire which has no pretensions to the Succession of *Spain*, has no right to attack those that have put themselves in possession of it, as having detained any part of their Patrimony from them. Nor have they any more Right to do it as Judges, betwixt the different pretenders to that Succession. The only Interest they had in this quarrel was to maintain the Sovereignty of the Empire over those Dominions of the *Spanish* Monarchy which depend upon it, and which his Catholick Majesty never refused to acknowledge. The Empire has no more Reason to say, that their Alliances with the *Spaniards* are a just cause for their taking Arms. There was no Audience granted at *Ratisbon* to Ambassadors sent from that Nation, to demand the Assistance of the Empire, against a Prince who by force had made himself their Sovereign. All the People who compose the Monarchy of *Spain* had submitted to *Philip V.* with unanimous consent. There was no need of using the least Violence in any of the numerous Dominions, of which it is composed, to make them receive

ceive that Prince. The Empire its true was an Allie to *Spain*, but neither their Master nor Tutor, so as to have a right to judge whether they ought to be content, or trouble them in a Condition with which they were satisfied.

The other Motives, taken notice of in the Resolve of the three Colleges, as just Reasons to make War with *France*, are nothing more Equitable. The Violence done to the Elector Palatine, and the Prince of *Montbeliard* are altogether Imaginary. When the King of *France* obliged the Prince of *Montbeliard*, not to meddle with the *Roman Catholick* Religion in his Dominions, and when he forced the Elector Palatine by Military Execution, to pay what he ow'd the Dutchess Dowager of *Orleanse*, he did nothing contrary to the Peace of *Reswick*. The 4th Article of that Treaty obliged the Prince of *Montbeliard*, to leave the Catholick Religion in his Country in the same condition 'twas in when the Treaty was concluded. By an Article added to that same Treaty, the Elector Palatine agreed to submit to the Millitary Execution of *France*, if he failed in his payments at the times agreed on. Those Princes did not implore the protection of the Empire against the Violences of the King of *France*. The Diet did not complain that that Monarch refused to give them Satisfaction.

The other Grievances alledged in the Resolve of the Three Colleges, are so far from being just Motives for a necessary War, that they could not be sufficient to justify the sending an Envoy extraordinary to complain of them. The Carriages for Cannon that might be wanting in *Philipsburg*, when *France* restored that place to the Emperor; The Restitution of *Brisac* delayed for some Months, by reason of some difficulties that happen'd in demolishing the Bridge, but performed long before the Declaration of War, can't be reckon'd any just ground for it.

The Baron *de Mean*, who was carried off by the *French*, might have been set at liberty. If the Emperor laid so much to Heart, the detaining of one of the Elector of *Cologne's* Subjects, it might be a ground for a Negotiation, but not for a War. Are Arms, the first methods that Christian Princes ought to make use of, to obtain Satisfaction for Injuries done them?

In short the King of *France* had not violated the Peace of *Reswick*, because part of his Troops had Garison'd some Places of the Electorate of *Cologne* and Bishoprick of *Liege*. Those Troops did not come into the Empire as Enemies, they did

did not Ravage the open Country nor Besiege Towns. The Elector of *Cologne* had called them in from the *Sprish Netherlands*, or Circle of *Burgundy*, to protect him from the Designs of his Turbulent Neighbours, that were ready to seize upon several Posts in his Electorate.

I was mentioned in the same Resolve, wherein the Emperor ordered, without any regard to my pretensions, that I should immediately withdraw my Troops out of *Ulm*, and that I should be obliged to join my Forces to those of the Allies, to make War against *France*, and dethrone the King of *Spain* my Nephew. I did not think the Emperor to be Master of my Honour, nor that I was obliged to break my Word to serve him, and to violate, without cause, the Treaty that he and I had signed at *Reswick*. I knew that the Resolve of the three Colleges was the fruit of his Intrigues and Threats. No Body in *Germany* is ignorant of the advantages and domains that were promised, or given away, and of the disgraces with which several Members of the Empire were threaten'd. The soundest part would have refused to subscribe it, had it not been for the terror that the Emperor and his Friends had spread through *Germany*. But the example of the Dukes of *Brunswick-Wolfembutte*, was recent, and they chose rather to do things that were unjust than to expose themselves to suffer injustice from others.

The constant Fidelity of my Subjects, and the Valour of my Troops put me in a condition to repulse their injustice. I did what most Princes of the Empire would have done, had their Dominions been situated as mine. I refused all the offers that the Emperor made me to take part in his quarrel, which did not become more just by the advantages and conditions he offer'd me. My resolution was to stand Neuter, and not to take part in a War that I could not approve of. But the Emperor had put an Article into the resolve of the three Colleges, to allow no Neutrality in the Empire, tho' this War was offensive, and the Members of the *German* Body ought not to be forced to enter into it.

This Article laid me under a necessity to take a share in the War; so that I had nothing left me, but only to chuse what side I would take. I must become Allie to the Emperor or King of *France*. I took that side which I thought to be most just, and resolved to venture my all, rather than servilely to be frightened by the unjust menaces of the Court of *Vienna*, when I was able to resist them. Herein

Herein I did but imitate the Example of all the Princes of *Germany*, when brought to Extremities by the House of *Austria*. I did but imitate *Maurice* Elector of *Saxony*, who tho' he ow'd his Electorate to *Charles V.* that had depriv'd his Cousin *John Frederick* to give it to him, yet *Maurice* did not scruple to sign the Treaty of 1551. with *Henry II.* of *France*, which Treaty oblig'd that Emperor to restore to the *Germans*, by the Pacification of *Passau*, the Rights and Privileges that he had unjustly taken from them. In short, I did only imitate the Elector of *Treves*, the Princes of *Hesse*, and so many other Members of the *German* Body, that join'd with *France* during the Troubles that preceded the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

I too earnestly desir'd the continuance of the Peace to begin the War; whatever Opportunities offer'd themselves for me to act against a declar'd Enemy, yet I slighted them, and persisted in my Resolution to stay till I should be attack'd. The Generals appointed to command the Troops design'd against me, were already nam'd at *Vienna*, their Troops assembled on my Frontiers, I knew by what ways they were to invade my Dominions; nay, the Publick News nam'd the very Towns that were to be first attack'd, and the Emperor's conduct, in relation to my Brother the Elector of *Cologne*, was an evident proof that I should not be spar'd. However, I avoided acting Offensively, even after the Resolve of the three Colleges; I always restrain'd my Troops, till those of the Emperor invaded my Dominions.

Tho' I had acted with less Moderation, yet my Enemies could not justly have accus'd me of beginning the War in the Empire, but I was willing to avoid giving them the least ground for such an Accusation. Tho' the passion of the Court of *Vienna* did not allow me to expect Justice from them, yet I was not without hopes that the Remonstrances of well affected Persons, of which *Germany* is never entirely destitute, might oblige them to desist from Persecuting my Family. In short, such Sovereigns as use to make War in their own Person, never engage in it but when things are come to extremity; but those that have been us'd to remain quiet in their Capitals, enjoying the pleasures of Peace, whilst others fight their most important Quarrels, are bolder, and undertake War more willingly. The Emperor began it, and his Army committed the first Hostilities in *Bavaria*: The first Successes were favourable to me, but I could not, without presumption, undertake to maintain the War with my own Forces alone.

alone. I accepted the Succours offer'd me by the Most Christian King; the Troops that he sent me, broke through all those Obstacles that were thought insurmountable at *Vienna*, and join'd me at the very time that my Enemies gave out they were defeated.

A longer Narrative of the Occurrences of this War would be useless, in respect to the Justice of my Cause. In making a brisk War on the Emperor my Aggressor, I always had a respect to the Empire, as far as the necessity of a just Defence would permit me. I refus'd Neutrality to none, and treated as Friends all those that would not rank themselves among my Enemies. Nay, I have sometimes pass'd by the most common Rules of ordinary Prudence, that I might have an opportunity to show the Empire how desirous I was to see its Tranquillity restor'd.

The City of *Augsbourg*, whose situation is so advantageous either to attack or defend my Dominions, desired a Neutrality, which I granted. I had Advices, which the Event shew'd to be too true, of an Intelligence between its Inhabitants and my Enemies, whom they intended to receive; but notwithstanding that I could easily have made my self Master of a place, not very strong without a Garison, and situate in the middle of my Dominions, yet I did not; I chose rather to run some risque, than not give the Empire an Authentick proof of my Moderation and Sincerity. My Enemies made their own advantage of my Honesty, and were receiv'd into the place, so that I could not repair the ill Consequences of my good Intentions, but by gaining a Battle, and a troublesome Siege.

It was necessary for my Affairs, to make my self Master of the Bridge and City of *Ratisbon*, at the beginning of last Campaign. Tho' that was easie to be accomplish'd, yet how many Instances did I make to obtain, from the Court of *Vienna*, that this City might remain Neuter? I waited to the last minute to assure my self of it, and did not seize it, till the affected delays of the Emperor, and the march of the Troops that he design'd to put into it, had fully convinc'd me that he intended to make himself Master of it, and was ready to have done it.

What Respect did I not testify for the Deputies that compose the Diet? What Circumspection did I not make use of, that the Measures, which I was oblig'd to for the Security of my Dominions, might not disturb the freedom of its Deliberations? With what Earnestness, even after I was possess'd of the place, did I press
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the Court of *Vienna* to obtain an Act of Neutrality, neither subject to Exceptions nor Equivocations, that without exposing my self too much, I might retire my Troops from a place which the Emperor and my self ought to respect as the Sanctuary of *Germany*? As soon as that Act appear'd in a due Form, I renounc'd all the Advantages that I might have drawn from the necessity I lay under to seize that City; and I declar'd, by that piece of Conduct to which my own inclination only induc'd me, the Respect that I have for the Empire, and the sincere Friendship that I retain for the greatest part of the Members that compose it. I impute the steps they have taken against me, to the Misrepresentations and Threats of my Enemies, and I've more respect to the Sentiments of their Minds, which are very well known unto me, than to the forc'd Declarations which they have been constrain'd to make.

Could they not see that my Cause is that of my Country? The House of *Austria*, after many Infractions upon the Constitution of the Empire, wanted but one step more to turn it into a Monarchy; and that was to be in a condition to oblige the Empire to make Peace and War at their Pleasures. This they attempted, and many submitted for want of sufficient Force to oppose; others wanted Courage, some were reduc'd; and in short, all of them show'd a Patience that was formerly unknown to *Germany*. Mine happen'd to be the only Family that had both the necessary Valour and Forces to oppose the Torrent. If it had once bore me down, nothing else could have stopp'd its Current. After having examined my Conduct, if any one carefully weigh that of the Emperor, since the Peace of *Reswick*, it will be easie to know who is the Author of the Troubles in *Germany*. We may see that the Repose of *Europe* was in his Hands, and that contrary to his real Interests, he refused to maintain it.

The Potentates, who for the sake of Peace, had resolv'd to maintain the Right of the Prince Electoral my Son, to the Succession of *Spain*, finding their Measures disconcerted by the unexpected death of that Infant, took Measures to prevent a War. They concluded the famous Treaty of Partition. *France*, whose Pretensions to their Crown the *Spaniards* have since own'd to be best founded; did thereby yield to the Emperor, for his Son the Archduke, the most considerable part of the Dominions that compose it. She took nothing in comparison of that which she abandon'd to the House of *Austria*. Men are often deceiv'd when they endeavour

deavour to penetrate into Futurity, the knowledge of which God has reserv'd to himself alone ; but we may affirm without rashness, that the Peace of *Europe* would have been confirm'd for a long time, if his Imperial Majesty had accepted that Treaty when it was communicated to him.

This Prince who accuses others as Troublers of the publick Peace, refused to sign it. He could not bring himself to sacrifice any thing of his Pretensions, to obtain the greater part. He prefer'd uncertain hopes, which he could not think would succeed till after a long and cruel War, to the Glory of contributing to the Peace of *Christendom*, and to the Pleasure of setting the Crown of *Spain* on the Head of his second Son, without effusion of Blood.

The Event has discovered the Vanity of these hopes. The Will of King *Charles II.* which ought to be of great weight, was not agreeable to the Expectations of his Imperial Majesty ; and the Crown of *Spain*, at King *Charles's* Death, devolv'd on a French Prince. The Court of *Vienna* being resolved on War, immediately undertook to make their particular Quarrel, the Cause of the Empire.

The Elector of *Cologne* my Brother, whose Dominions were most expos'd to the Misfortunes of War, by reason of their situation and few strong Towns, took Measures to preserve them by a Neutrality, the only Means left him to prevent their further Desolation. He easily obtain'd the Consent of *France* and *Spain* to this Neutrality, and solicited the Emperor by Count *Schlick* for his. The denial was positive, and it was easie to foresee that the *Dutch*, who had lately concluded a League Offensive and Defensive with the Emperor, would explain themselves as openly as his Imperial Majesty as soon as the War broke out. When the Elector of *Cologne* press'd them to agree to a Neutrality for his Dominions, they answer'd, That it was needless to enter into Negotiations on that Head since the Peace still continued. They could not have signify'd better by what Expedition they would begin the War.

The Elector of *Cologne* sought Assistance from the Empire in vain. The Association of the Circle of the *Lower-Rhine* was hinder'd by the Elector *Palatine*. That Prince, who for a long time has sought to destroy the Chapter of *Cologne* by the Elector, and the Elector by the Chapter, stirr'd up against my Brother by the Assistance of a turbulent and seditious Spirit, some of his disaffected Canons. In the mean time the *Dutch* assembled their Troops on the Frontiers of the Electorate of *Cologne*, they

erected Forts there and the Elector *Palatine* received into his Dominions those Troops that were truly Foreigners in the Empire.

In this Extremity, the Elector my Brother had recourse to the Circle of *Burgundy*. He received their Troops into some of his Towns, having first made them take an Oath to obey his Orders only, and not to act against the Emperor nor Empire. He took care to prevent the Suspensions, that *Germany* might have conceiv'd at this piece of Conduct, and gave an Account of it to the Diet, and to the Emperor himself.

The House of *Austria* has given many Examples of the like Proceedure. They sent the Troops of the Spanish *Netherlands*, or of the Circle of *Burgundy*, under the Command of the Prince of *Parma*, into the Territories of the Electorate of *Cologne*, to dispossess *Gebhard Truchies*; and during the Wars of the *Palatinate*, the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* brought those very Troops into the Empire. If there were *Frenchmen*, who are not Subjects of the Empire, among the Troops that my Brother receiv'd into his Towns, were there not *Spaniards* and *Italians*, who are as much Foreigners, in the Empire, amongst those that *Gonsalvas de Cordoua* brought into the *Palatinate* in 1622? The Prince of *Parma's* Army, was it not fill'd with Troops of those Nations? Those two Armies entred the Empire in an Hostile manner, and the Troops that my Brother call'd in, came only to Garison some few places.

The precautions that the Elector of *Cologne* had taken, like a good Prince, for the Welfare of his Dominions, was made a Crime at *Vienna*: The Emperor not minding, that according to the Constitutions of the Empire, the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the 28th Article of his own Capitulation, the Court Council [*Conseil Aulique*] was not competent Judges over an Elector of *Cologne*, deliver'd him up to the rash Censures of that Tribunal, which is devoted to the House of *Austria*, for Reasons unknown to none in *Germany*.

The Elector of *Cologne* protested against their proceedings, and appeal'd to the Assembly of the Empire on *March 19. 1702.* He wrote also to his Imperial Majesty a Letter, that was as respectful as pressing. The Emperor, notwithstanding so many Reasons to stop the proceedings of his Court-Council, order'd them to be carried on with vigour, and without any regard to the Rank which the Family of *Bavaria* has held so long in *Germany*. He proceeded so far, as to put the Elector of *Cologne* into the Ban of the Empire, if in a very short time he did not give Satisfaction to unreasonable or ill-founded Complaints. A longer Narrative of my Brother's Cause would be needless, because it was so well set out by himself in the Letter I have just now mention'd. The

The Emperor, far from doing him Justice as to what was already pass'd, caus'd the Sentence of the *Court-Council* to be put in Execution, by the *English* and *Dutch*. He made use of Foreign and Protestant Powers to dispossess an Elector, Archbishop of *Cologne*, who was guilty of no other Crime, but doing his Duty to maintain Peace in his Dominions, and refusing to enter into a War that the Emperor made, as a Prince of the House of *Austria*, to dethrone the K. of *Spain*; a War, in which, till then, the Empire had not concern'd it self.

The Emperor, contrary to all Justice, Sequestred the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, which belong'd to the Elector my Brother, to a Protestant Prince, thereby endangering that Bishoprick for ever, since it may one day or other have the same fate with so many other Ecclesiastical Benefices, which the Misfortunes of the Times occasioned to be Seculariz'd at the Peace of *Westphalia*.

The Empire, under *Charles V.* receiv'd, by common Consent, the Circle of *Burgundy* into the number of those that compos'd it, and assign'd their Deputy an honourable place in the Diets. The Emperor, according to the 3d Article of the Capitulation that he has sworn to observe, could not take from that Circle, without the Consent of the Empire, the Rank that it held by their Authority; yet, as if he had been Absolute Sovereign of *Germany*, he forc'd, by his own proper Authority, that Deputy to leave *Ratisbon*, where the Diet was assembled.

It is free for all the Sovereigns that compose the Empire, to be arm'd in their Dominions when they think fit. This is a Privilege confirm'd to them by the two most Authentick Acts that were made in *Germany* in the last Century, the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and the Capitulation of the present Emperor. The Dukes of *Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele* had rais'd some Troops: The Council of *Vienna* apprehended that they would make use of them, to repel the Violence the House of *Austria* ordinarily makes use of against the Members of the Empire, who refuse to enter into their Party blindfold. They found means to engage the Family of *Brunswick Zell* and *Hanover*, for whom the Emperor has done such extraordinary things, to enter with Troops into the Territories of *Wolfenbüttele*, and to oblige by Force the Dukes of that Name to sign a Treaty which deprived them of their Troops, and put them under a necessity to yeild to the Torrent.

'Twas alledg'd that those Princes had entred into a League with *France*. Tho' such a League had been proved, yet it was neither against the Laws nor Interests of the Empire. The Peace of *Reswick*, which then continued entire, had fully reconciled

France with the Empire, and the Princes that compose it, are confirm'd by the Peace of *Westphalia*, in their Right to contract with Foreign Potentates, such Alliances as shall best suit their Interests. We have not yet forgot in *Germany* the League of the *Rhine*, Signed at *Ments*, Aug. 15. 1658. or the Alliance concluded between the most Christian King, on one part, and the three Ecclesiastical Electors, and several other Secular Princes on the other. Then after the Court of *Vienna* had spread terror through *Germany* by such Violent proceedings, can they justly reproach me, that I maintain a bad Cause, because I am alone and have none to join with me.

The 13th Article of the Emperors Capitulation, which obliges him to observe the Treaty of *Westphalia*, as being signed by the Body of the Empire, oblig'd him also to the observation of the Treaty of *Reswick*. That Treaty was only a Renovation of that of *Westphalia*, and was also signed by the whole *German* Body. Tho' *France* observ'd it exactly, yet the Emperor violated it in contempt of all those that signed it with him. He had besieged and taken *Landau*, before the Diet of *Ratisbon* had concluded to declare War against *France*. This was an infraction of a solemn Treaty, and of his Capitulation, which he can't excuse by alledging the necessity of preventing a vigilant Enemy. *France* fought for nothing more then to keep the Peace with the Empire. Nay, tho' she had formed some Enterprize against its Tranquility, yet the Emperor could not break the Peace of *Reswick*, and attack a place that she was possessed of by Treaties, signed by the *German* Empire, till he had taken the advice of the Electors. But he durst not consult them, for fear he should find them contrary to his Intentions. He broke by his single Authority a Peace, that the Empire had Signed in a Body. The War could not otherwise commence soon enough to his purpose.

Whatever his Successes may be, I flatter my self that they will never draw upon me the hatred of my Countrymen. It's upon them that attack'd me; and declared an unjust War against me, when I meant nothing but Peace, that their hatred ought to fall. They should not have had me for their Enemy, if they would have allow'd me to follow the Example of the Elector *Ferdinand Mary* my Father, whose Memory is still blessed in *Bavaria*, for remaining Neuter, during the War that preceded the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. When the Emperor reproach'd me for not remembering the kindnesses my Family has receiv'd from his, it was not certainly his Imperial Majesty's intention to search very far into History, for there he would find that my Family was one of the most illustrious of *Germany*, when that of *Hapsbourg* was not very Famous. One of the first Occurrences that made the Family of *Hapsbourg* remarkable, was the Victory obtain'd by the Emperor *Loth* of *Bavaria*, over a Prince of that Family, who

who had wrongfully attack'd him, and whom he made Prisoner. Those early Times are not very favourable to the House of *Austria*. They are too near those in which *Ortoicare* lived; nor is it for the advantage of his Imperial Majesty to examine by what Title he and I possess the Provinces that compose our Dominions.

Nor do I think that the Emperor's design was to go so far back as the 16th Century, I mean to the unjust and insufferable Cession, in 1505. that the Emp. Maximilian I. procured of Kuffstein, and a considerable Number of Towns of the Dominions of Bavaria, that he join'd to *Austria* and *Tirol*, or to the Wars that the differences of Religion rais'd in the Empire. William D. of Bavaria, who put himself at the head of the Confederates, to oppose the Protestants, who had entred into a League at Smalcalde, was not well enough recompensed for the Services he did the House of *Austria*, to make me think that they meant any thing of him.

It is in the last Century that we must seek for the kindnesses my Family received from that of *Austria*, and its plain that the Court of *Vienna* meant the Electoral Dignity, and the Upper Palatinate, that Maximilian my Grand-Father received from the Emperor Ferdinand II. Before I enquire into the Services that Maximilian had done to the House of *Austria*, its fit that I should show wherein this so much boasted kindness did consist. Frederick Elector Palatine of the Family of *Bavaria*, after he was driven out of *Bohemia*, of which he would have made himself King, was put into the Ban of the Empire, and deprived of his Dignities and Hereditary Dominions. Now the House of *Austria* could not without injustice refuse Maximilian my Grand-Father, the Dignity of Elector of which they deprived Frederick.

This Dignity is very Ancient in my Family, according to the Agreement made at *Pavia*, between the Emperor Louis of *Bavaria*, from whom I am descended, and Adolphus of *Bavaria*, the Son of Rhodolph of *Bavaria*, which Rhodolph was the Brother of the Emperor Louis, and Founder of the Rhodolphine Line, from which the deprived Elector was descended, I say according to the Agreement of *Pavia*, the Electoral Dignity that belonged to the Family of *Bavaria*, ought to be Possessed alternatively by the Chiefs of the two Branches of which it then consisted. Some time after this Agreement the Emperor, Charles IV. the declared Enemy of the Princes of my Branch, published the Golden Bull, and in the 8th Chapter of it ordered that the Eldest Sons of the Electors should always succeed their Fathers. It was a Pr. of the Rhodolphine Branch that enjoy'd the Electorate of my Family, when this Bull was publish'd. His Son taking his right from this Golden Bull, maintain'd himself in possession of the Electorate, which according to the Agreement of *Pavia* ought to have gone to the Eldest of my Branch. His Usurpation was imitated by his Descendants, notwithstanding the Protestations and Opposition of my Ancestors, which were so often repeated; nay, renew'd in a full Diet by D. William of *Bavaria*, my Gr. Grand-Father, and Father to the Elector Maximilian. This Pr. before the Prescription of Frederick, Elector Palatin, had just pretensions to his Electorate; Frederick's Treason was only an occasion of doing Justice to my Branch, which was already comprised in the Investiture of the Dignity. So that I may justly say, that the Emperor Ferdinand II. did no act of meer Grace to my Grand-Father, when he engag'd the Diet to receive him in the place of the proscrib'd Elector.

I may say the same of that part of the Upper Palatinate which was yielded to him: Maximilian was not without pretensions to that Country; but whether it was Justice or Favour, it cost him dear to obtain it. The Elector Maximilian did not receive from the Emperor Ferdinand the Investiture that was due to him, but on condition of forgiving that Prince the Sum of 13 Mil-

lions

House of *Florens* of the *Rhine*, that *Ferdinand* ow'd him, upon Account stated with all due Formalities, and for the payment of which he had mortgag'd part of *Austria* to my Grandfather. The Treaty of *Westphalia*, wherein this Convention is inserted, will preserve the Memory of it for ever.

The Services that the Elector *Maximilian* had done that Emperor, deserv'd, at least, that his Conduct towards him should have been less Selfish, instead of making him buy Justice. *Ferdinand II.* might very well have rewarded him with his own Patrimony, for which Posterity would never have call'd him prodigal. The Emperor *Mathias*, Cousin to *Ferdinand*, died without leaving him many Friends in the Empire, and part of the Provinces, which at this day compose the Hereditary Countries, refus'd so much as to own him for their Sovereign. In the Year 1619. *Maximilian* my Grandfather had very great Credit and Reputation in *Germany*: *Frederick*, Elector *Palatine*, came to him at *Munich*, to persuade him to make himself Emperor, and offer'd him, besides his own Vote, those of the Electors of *Mentz* and *Brandenburg*.

Ferdinand Elector of *Cologne*, and Brother to *Maximilian*, would have added his, so that his Election seem'd infallible, since he was thus assur'd of the Plurality of Voices: But my Grandfather refus'd so much Grandeur, that he might procure it to his Friend. *Ferdinand* came to his Court, to intreat him to come into his Interests: He engag'd to serve him, and contributed as much as any other Prince whatever to his Election.

The Services that the same *Maximilian* render'd afterwards to the new Emp. and to *Ferdinand III.* his Son, both in the War of *Bohemia*, wherein he had the best part, and in all the Traverses of Fortune that the House of *Austria* met with till the Peace of *Westphalia*, make a considerable part of the Histories of those Times. It was him who gain'd the Battle of *Prague*, and his Troops were always the most faithful to the H. of *Austria*, and the soonest in the Field. He always refus'd the Neutrality offer'd him by *France* and *Sweden* on the most advantageous Conditions. Nay, he suffer'd his own Dominions, and Capital City, to be pillaged by the *Swedes*, rather than he would withdraw his Forces from the Emperor, as long as he thought them more usefully employ'd elsewhere.

The Emperor himself lies under essential Obligations to the Elect. *Ferdinand Mary* my Father, which he can't have forgot, how little affection for ever he preserves for his Children. The Emperor *Ferdinand III.* Father to the present Emperor, died without being able to get him elected K. of the *Romans*, and potent Enemies, both within and without the Empire, oppos'd his Election to the Imperial Throne. The Potentates, whose Interest it was to oppose the Grandeur of the H. of *Austria*, offer'd all their Assistance and Votes to the Elect. *Ferdinand Mary*, if he would dispute the Imperial Crown, but he refus'd it generously, and contributed by his Vote, and good Offices, to put the Crown on the Head of that very Prince that now persecutes his Posterity.

It must be imputed only to the Necessity I am under, to justify my self from the Charge of Ingratitude by the Emperor, that I mention the Services I my self have done him, it is he himself that has laid me under a Necessity to do it. Scarce had I pass'd the Age which the Constitutions of the Empire prescribe to Electors for entering upon the Administration of the Government, but the City of *Vienna* was besieg'd, had I consult'd only my own Interests, I should have contented my self, as many other Princes did, to send a small Contingent to join the Army that was assembling to relieve it, but I march'd thither in Person, at the head of an Army that I rais'd: I brought thither the Troops of the Circle of *Suabia*, which, without me, had never gone; and the Emperor ought to know best, whether my presence was of any use towards the defence of his Capital City.

The Disgusts that I often received about Winter-Quarters, or the Honour of Command, did not discourage me, I exhausted my Dominions of Men and Money

Money for the Emperor's Service. I made five Campaigns in Person immediately after the Siege of Vienna. I contributed to all the Conquests, which at this day make a considerable part of the Dominions of the House of Austria; the passing of the Save, and the taking of Belgrade, which gave a mortal blow to the Ottoman Empire, were owing to me; and I sufficiently distinguish'd my self during the whole Course of that War, to become the principal Object of the Hatred and Imprecations of the Infidels.

It was not the Tokens of Acknowledgment that I received from the Emperor, that inspir'd me with so much Zeal for his Service. He could not be ignorant that I had a desire to join to my Dominions some Bailiwicks of Upper-Austria that lay convenient for me. He never vouchsaf'd to offer them to me, tho' their worth did not equal the 50th part of the Sums, which that War, of which he only reap'd the Advantage, had cost me. They amounted to 32 Millions of Florens of the Rhine.

If his Imperial Majesty gave me in Marriage the Arch-Duchess Mary Antoinette, whom he had by the Infanta of Spain his first Wife, it was not till after he had oblig'd me to make all the odious Renunciations that he thought fit to demand, and after he had taken all those Measures that could obstruct the Grandeur, to which my Family might arise by this Marriage, and tho' that might have happen'd however, yet the Emperor had taken such Precautions as made no part of the Obligation owing to him.

I did not desist from serving in Hungary at the Head of my Troops, until the War that preceded the Peace of Reswick. Maximilian Philip, Elector of Cologne, and Son of Albert of Bavaria, my great Uncle, died. The Emperor's Interest which oblig'd him to oppose my Brother's Competitor to that Electorate, made him take the part of my Family, which had more reason than another to exclude him. We had potent Friends of our own in the Chapter of Cologne, which for above 100 Years past had always chose their Electors from the Family of Bavaria. This Competitor was the Cardinal de Furstemberg, whose Resentments the Emp. had reason to fear, for keeping him four Years under an hard and unjust Imprisonment.

My Brother was elected, but he lost his Imperial Majesty's Favour, as soon as the Emperor found he had no more need of him to exclude a formidable Competitor. When the Bishoprick of Liege became vacant by the Death of the Baron d' Elderen, my Brother, was not oblig'd for his Election to the Emperor. He oppos'd it with all his Power, and it was not owing to the Emperor that another Person was not chosen Coadjutor of Hildesheim, when my Brother was nam'd to that Dignity: Yet I zealously adher'd to his Imperial Majesty, in the War that then broke out in Europe. I did not, as many others, make him purchase my Declaration or my Assistance, nor did I consider the just Reasons he had given me not to espouse his Quarrel with so much eagerness.

My Brother the Elector of Cologne and I carried our Complaisance to the Court of Vienna so far, as not then to oppose the Erection of the 9th Electorate in favour of the Duke of Brunswick-Hanover. This Erection was in it self a manifest Violation of the Golden Bull, the Treaty of Westphalia and the Emperor's own Capitulation. Nor were we wholly ignorant of the strange Agreements made for that End by a secret Treaty. We had information that in Compensation of this Kindness, the Emperor had demanded of that Prince that he should oblige himself and his Posterity.

ity, never to give their Voices at Elections to any but Princes of the House of Austria, and that his Imperial Majesty had also obtain'd another Condition of him, every way as inconsistent with the Dignity and Duty of an Elector. I mean an Obligation by the Duke of Brunswick-Hanover to procure that the Emperor as King of Bohemia should have a Voice in the Electoral Colleges, without being present at Elections, an odious Surage which would disturb the Liberty of the Places, be attended with great Inconveniences, and absolutely destroy the Freedom of the Deliberations of the first College of the Empire.

My Brother and I still contributed our good Offices and Voices to the Election of the King of the Romans, who had not yet attain'd the Years that were necessary in order to his being elevated to that Dignity. It was not out of any prospect to exclude from that Rank a suspected Competitor that I join'd the Emperor to procure the Election of his Son. My Love to his Family was the only Cause of that Conduct, which few People expected from me, and which I could not well do without forgetting my self.

The Services that I afterwards did his Imperial Majesty in Germany and Italy, were as ill rewarded as the former. When I demanded at Madrid the Government of the Spanish Netherlands, on the same Conditions as the Arch-duke Leopold had it, and to hold it as a Prince of the House of Austria, of which the Electress Mary Ann, my Grand-father Maximilian's Wife was a Princess, the Emperor found means to lay 1000 Obstacles in the way of my Pretensions. The Services of my Family, and those that I my self did him every day, could not hinder him from opposing the Success of a design that he had oblig'd himself to favour when I married the Arch-Dutchess his Daughter. He oppos'd me in Spain, and was so well serv'd there, that notwithstanding the great Friendship of the late King Charles II. for me, I could not obtain what I ask'd.

The Interests of my first Wife, who was then alive, made me accept that Government on Conditions different from what I demanded, and I was at Brussels when she died at Vienna. It is of the Emperor alone that I must complain for the little Trust she seem'd to repose in me by the disposal she made of her Jewels. His Imperial Majesty got himself made Guardian of them, a Trust which belong'd to me till my Son was of Age; but this he did either out of a design to mortifie me, or to make himself Master of them; the Emperor us'd the Power of a Father over a Daughter that died in his Arms, to oblige the Electress to make a Will; of which I can't believe she was ever capable.

I shall not conceal the Trouble which such Procedures occasioned to me. The important Services that I had done the Emperor, deserv'd another sort of Conduct. The Remonstrances that I made serv'd only to exasperate, instead of softning, him, and every day brought me new Proofs of his small Regard for my Love to his Family. This made me resolve to live in an indifference with the Court of Vienna, and no more sacrifice my self for their Interest, but when it should be join'd to that of the Empire.

Having thus related the Emperor's Conduct and my own, I leave it to the Empire, and all Europe, to judge which of us deserves to be accus'd of an unjust War, and to be reproach'd with Ingratitude. I took Arms only in my own Defence, tho' I and my Ancestors have done signal Services to the House of Austria, we never receiv'd any considerable Mark of their Acknowledgment.

